McKean County Miner.

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McKean County Miner.

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via P. N. Y. & P. closes at 9:30 a. m. and arrives at 2:00 p. m.

Mail via B. R. & P. R. R. closes at 10 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., and arrives at 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Mail via Smethport & Ridgway R. R. closes at 2:15 p. m. and arrives at 10:30 a. m.

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Lodge Directory

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McKean Lodge, No. 268, A. F. & A. M., meets on the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

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A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 161, meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Becker Block.

J. L. GALLUP, M. W.

T. V. POWELL, Rec'der.

G. A. R.

Post 167 G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Becker Block.

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H. E. SCHLICHTER, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Becker Hall.

WM. HOLDSHIP, N. G.

L. W. LONGLEY, Sec'y.

K. of P.

Meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in Becker Block.

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M. E. GOODE, K. R. S.

Church Directory.

Methodist—W. M. BRADLEY, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 12 m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Young People's Meeting Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock. Class Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

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St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—P. F. GARTLAN, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. on the 1st Sunday of each month, and at 10:30 a. m. on all other Sundays. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Services on such afternoons Sunday as Mr. Shepherd and Clergyman.

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Town monitors—F. L. Hamlin, Wesley Mason.

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Inspectors—A. Burbank, W. W. Durfee.

Clerk—Chas. L. Powell.

Assistant Assessors—Anson Phelps, Wesley Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

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Associate Judges—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; P. M. Fuller, Bradford.

District Attorney—A. W. Brown, Prothonotary—Daniel Kinney, Smethport.

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County Clerk—J. Smith, Smethport.

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Mercantile Appraiser—E. E. Barden, Eldred.

Coroner—T. Dennison, Penfield.

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Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday in December.

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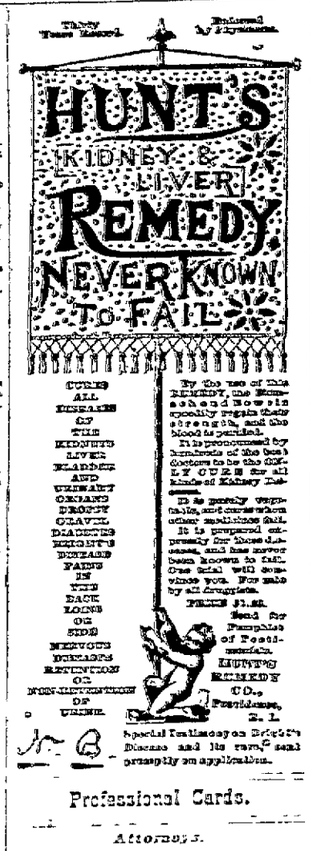

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WEARIED.

[Emily Pfeiffer.]

Dear Nature, hide me in thy inmost heart,
Safe from the pangs of doubt and strife and toil,
My own soul others; I would fain be still,
Rallied in thy silence, of thy life a part.
Unconscious and unerring as thou art,
Dear one as mothers bear their babes, until
Of thy pure strength my weakness taken ill,
And I may dare on some new course to start.
Find me some quiet grave wherein my soul
May lie as hidden life when life is dead
Freed from the cankers of its own control,
By Wisdom's self through unknown changes led;
In sleep unvexed of dream of sad or goal,
And, living still, be all as good as dead.

THE MANIPULATION OF CLAY.

Various Materials Which Are Mixed Together—Ready for the Workmen.

[From Harper's Weekly and Magazine.]

To earthenware the blue clay brings toughness and solidity, flint gives whiteness, kaolin whiteness and porousness, and crushed stone acts as a sort of flux binding all together. These materials being weighed and measured and placed together with a large quantity of water in huge vats fitted with an agitator called a "blunger," by which they are thoroughly stirred up and mixed together. As my courteous guide raises the lid of one of these "blungers" measures, I desert, as it were, the interior of a vast churn filled with a strong white sea, as if the cliffs had got mixed with the tide in the manner depicted by some painters of seascapes.

The beautifully white fluid runs off when its parts are judged to be sufficiently mixed, into troughs, and is strained through sieves of linen, varying in fineness from twenty two to thirty two threads to the inch. It is next tested by weight, a certain measure being required to weigh a certain number of ounces. The slip now reposes for a while in quaint receptacles shaped like the Noah's ark given to children. To get rid of the superfluous dampness of the compound "slip" it is forced by means of pumps into bags of strong cloth. It is then pressed, and sometimes cut up and pressed again, being then ready for the thrower. This is hardly the place in which to descant upon the potter's wheel as used by the Egyptians. Suffice it to note that the main distinction between the modern and the ancient potter is that the latter turned his wheel with his foot while his descendant is supplied with motive power by steam.

When this sort of sausage machine just described has done its work and the slip has been pressed the material is of the consistence of stiff dough. In this condition it comes into the hands of the potter, but not directly. Before it reaches him it is weighed out in lumps and handed to him by the girl who acts as his assistant. When the lump of clay is finally handed to the potter he deals with it in a wonderful manner. Placed on the horizontal wheel revolving before him the clay is made to perform the most extraordinary evolutions. It spreads out, leaving a hollow center, and grows like a mushroom under his skillful hand. It becomes anything he likes. It may be a bowl, a cup, or take any other shape. As the clay resolves rapidly the workman has only to change the position of his hands to produce any shape he may wish.

A Quaint Old English Ceremony.

[Lantern Tit-Bits.]

At Chingford, in Epping Forest, there was some hundred years ago an estate called Brundwoods, which had originally belonged to the rector of the parish and had been given to another person on condition that he and his successors did homage to the rector. Every time the property changed owners the new proprietor, with his wife and man servant, and maid servant, each riding on horseback, had to go to the rectory.

The master took a horn with him and carried a hawk on his fist while the man servant had a greyhound, to the use of both of which the rector was entitled all that day if he desired to go hawking. On arrival at the parsonage the gentleman blew three blasts on his horn to let the rector know of his arrival. The rector then gave him a chicken for the hawk, a peck of oats for the horse, and a loaf for the greyhound. All then dined together, and when the master started home he again blew three blasts on his horn. This quaint ceremony has, however, long been in disuse.

How to Build a Monument.

[Grant Locke.]

A Grant memorial has been started at Mount Mansfield, Va., without money, without authority, without design, without premeditation, without care, oversight or responsibility on any body's part, and yet bidding fair to become an important and interesting monument. It is already so far advanced as to be a noticeable feature of the local scenery, and will attain imposing proportions long before actual work on any other memorial is begun, but will not be finished for generations yet to come, if it is ever finished at all. This structure is simply a cairn of stones, begun almost by accident, and contributed to by the summer visitors.

The unparented suggestion that each newcomer should add a stone to the growing pile has been so widely adopted that of late parties have been formed in distant localities to make excursions to Mount Mansfield for the purpose of laying tributes on the cairn. Some rare and curious stones have been contributed, and many bearing inscriptions are daily brought in.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia.

[The Philadelphia Times.]

The natural bridge is one of those few things that neither words nor painting can adequately describe. It is a real bridge of nature's own architecture and fashioning and exhibits the rarely united qualities of massiveness, ruggedness and boldness, and beauty, symmetry and grace. It is composed of very dark blue limestone rock that in places, and especially in moist or wet weather, is black, and is 215 feet in height from the bed to the stream that flows below it to the surface of the arch.

In walking or driving along the road that leads over the bridge it would not be noticed. Just as the bridge is approached the road begins to ascend and from the bridge it descends, but the formation is so curious and the growth of trees so thick that it is not possible to look over the bridge or to see what there is below. Aside from the wonder and mystery attached to the processes of nature that have worked this marvel the principal interest of the bridge lies in the beauty of the arch. There are no two points of view in which the bridge looks alike and it is a curious study to compare the hundreds of photographs of it and see how very different they are. The best view of the bridge is afforded in the deep gorge below it, where runs the stream which it spans, which is known as Arbor Vitæ creek, receiving its name from the trees that are so numerous.

There is not the slightest crack in the bridge as, where and it is as perfect a work of art in stone as nature ever executed. The stone, which is the same as the lime in Motts marble from Lake Champlain abounds in the vicinity and most of the walks beyond the bridge and above the stream are cut out of the solid black rock. The thickness of the arch is fifty five feet and its average width at the top is eighty feet. There is always water flowing under the bridge, sometimes more than others, and the passage is usually over stones or a rocky ledge. The mostly accepted theory of the arch is that it was worn away gradually out of the limestone, just as the numerous caves in the region were formed.

DRAINSVILLE.

A NARRATIVE OF THAT BATTLE FROM THE PEN OF A PARTICIPANT.—NUMBER OF FORCES INVOLVED.—PEN PICTURES OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

BY A. B. SHARPE.

Philadelphia Weekly Times.

I noticed an article by H. T. Owen in *The Weekly Times* of the 31st of October, headed, "Stuart in 1861." It was written in a clear style, in a good spirit and is meant to be perfectly fair, but it lacks, as its author admits, a full knowledge of the facts, as he was not in the action and had not access to official reports and papers. I was impressed with one of the first sentences in it, viz: "Some of the war histories are completely silent in regard to this battle, others barely mention the fight as a small affair." This is true, and yet there were more men killed, wounded and disabled there than in both the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca De La Palma, which have passed into history as important engagements, and aided largely in making the victorious General (heretofore a comparatively unknown man) a successful candidate for the presidency. There is another feature of this engagement which one would think should have impressed itself on the memories of men who reflect on the subject of the war of the rebellion in the order of its incident. This was the first time that the men of the army of the Potomac met those of the army of Northern Virginia in an open field on equal terms and were completely victorious.

The first battle of Bull Run was yet fresh in the minds of men, and with it was associated the recollection of gay equipages, holy ministers, grave senators and patriotic congressmen, who had gone out to see the rebellion crushed by one fell sweep, tumbling over each other and hurrying back crazy with fear to Washington, and mingled with them soldiers in fancy uniforms and hartless artillerymen, on horses they had cut from the traces that were to drag their guns in the face of the foe. After it came Ball's Bluff, where "somebody blundered," but there is no proof that it was the accomplished soldier that had done such praiseworthy service when he found himself alone in Washington with his company of regulars at the first outbreak of the rebellion, and after the Ball's Bluff disaster was thrust into Fort Lafayette, without any written order from the cruel relentless war secretary, and kept there for six months, without an effort on the part of the commanding general to afford him a trial. The swollen bodies of the drowned, floating down the Potomac under claim bridge, were the only mementos of this engagement the soldiers of Ord had when they started for Drainsville on the morning of the 20th of December, 1861.

M'CALL'S ORDER TO ADVANCE.

The village had witnessed a cavalry encounter on the 20th of the preceeding month, in which none were killed and but a few wounded, and from that date to the 20th of December it and the immediate neighborhood had been considered debatable ground. On the 19th of December General McCall, who was in command of the division afterwards so well and favorably known as the Pennsylvania Reserves gave a letter of introduction to General Ord, commanding the third brigade of his division, to move his brigade at 6 a. m. the next morning on the Leesburg pike in the direction of the first rifles (Bucktails). Lieutenant Colonel Kane, and Captain Easton's battery would be on the pike and report to him for orders. He stated further that the object of the expedition was two-fold—first to drive back the enemy's pickets that had recently advanced within four or five miles of our lines and carried off two good Union men and threatened others, and secondly, procure a supply of forage. It had been reported to him that day that there was a force of about 100 cavalry men between Drainsville and the river, and the instructions went on to suggest how they might be captured, but enjoined on Ord not to make the movement unless he arrived at Dickey's (a point on the cross roads within about two miles of Drainsville) in time to make the movement and leave the ground before nightfall.

The next morning at 6 a. m. General Ord, with his brigade, consisting of sixth, ninth, tenth and twelfth regiments, with the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Kane, Easton's battery and five companies of cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, started on the expedition. On the way he learned from a guide that the pickets near the river had left and that there was a respectable picket of cavalry in Drainsville, a full brigade but without artillery at Herndon's Station, 500 infantry and cavalry at Hunter's Mill (points on his left, between Drainsville and Centreville), and 900 infantry and cavalry between Drainsville and the Potomac. This information he transmitted to General McCall. After reaching Dickey's he sent three companies of the tenth regiment and twenty cavalry with the foraging party to Gunnel's, between the pike and the river (Gunnel's farm is near to Dickey's mentioned above,) and with the rest of his command proceeded to Drainsville. Colonel McCalmont of the tenth regiment, from which the foraging party had been selected, hearing that there was a large force of the enemy on our left, remained with the companies of his regiment where danger threatened, but put the force with the foragers under Lieutenant Colonel Kirk, of his regiment. In this way the portion of his regiment that remained with the command and the regiments of Lieutenant Colonel Penrose, the sixth, and the twelfth regiments, under Colonel Taggart, the two latter marching in his rear, were detained a little while on the road, and Ord entered Drainsville with only his artillery and cavalry and a small advance guard, the regiments of Lieutenant Colonel Kane and Colonel Jackson flanking his column on the right and left of the road.

My recollection is that there was a little church on a knoll at the extreme end (the west end) of the village, opposite the one we entered, and that Ord rode rapidly to the top of the knoll. After he had looked over the ground a few moments he asked me for my field-glass and soon turned it south or a little west of south. In that direction I could see with the naked eye dust and objects moving, but could not tell what the latter were nor their number. I had hardly fixed my gaze steadily on the objects in the direction mentioned when he told me to go out for Jackson's regiment, the one on the left of our column (the south) entering Drainsville, and bring it in, and I had just done this and got up to him when he ordered Captain Easton, who was standing near him, with his guns near by, to load with shell. He pronounced shell broadly, as if it was written shall. I can see and hear him now turning and saying to quiet, noble Easton, in a loud tone: "Load with shall."

In the meantime the regiments of Colonels McCalmont, Penrose and Taggart had come up (the last named halted at the east end of Drainsville). McCalmont had but four companies of his regiment. There had gone with the foraging party under Lieutenant Colonel Kirk, two had been left on outer picket near camp and another that had acted as skirmishers to the foraging party remained with it. The other two regiments were entire. The movements of the enemy that General Ord had been watching were such that he concluded that an engagement was imminent. He had learned that their approach was on the south side of the Leesburg pike, with artillery and infantry, and that our pickets on that side had been driven in and two of them wounded, and concluded that they would attack on both sides of the pike as we returned eastward. He, therefore, changed front facing directly eastward, and our left now became the right and the right our left. Jackson's regiment, which thus became our right, was ordered to flank the road on the right, left in front, and if the enemy showed himself on that side to bring his regiment forward into line, and McCalmont's, on the left, in the same order, Kane to cover road and be supported by Penrose and Taggart, the cavalry to watch any threatened attack from the rear.

POSITIONS OF THE TROOPS.

Before this disposition was completed a shell, the first I had ever heard, came from the south, whizzing and hissing up the road that intersects at right angles the Leesburg pike at the east end of Drainsville. This is the direct road from Centreville to Drainsville and into it two other roads on the right and left of it converge and all three pass through two wooded tracts of land separated by a clearing, but they all unite in the woods nearest to Drainsville, and in this way the near approach of the enemy and their numbers were concealed before the firing began. Ord at once concluded that the attack would be made from the south only and not from the south and east, and ordered Easton to place his guns on a rise close to the Leesburg pike, facing the guns of the enemy, which appeared to be about five hundred yards south and in the Centreville road.

Jackson, on the right, as soon as the firing began, marched his regiment into the woods, formed in line of battle and advanced until he saw and heard the movements of troops in his front. Kane did not stop at the road, but having already seen from the high ground north of the pike men in motion south and east of Drainsville, where there was no reason to expect the presence of our force, and soon after a confederate flag displayed, went at the double quick to the rise south of the pike and had his men in line of battle on both sides of the brick house which stands (or stood then) on this rise before the enemy got there, and just about the time their artillery opened. McCalmont moved to the left of our battery, and in doing so passed in the rear of it just as it was unlimbering under a direct fire of the enemy. He took a position as ordered under cover in a growth of cedars on the left of, and near the battery. Lieut. Colonel Penrose and about four companies of the Sixth regiment followed McCalmont's, and the remainder of it halted just west of the battery, and subsequently formed on the right of Kane's and left of Jackson's regiments; Taggart being already on the left remained there. The cavalry were placed in the woods in rear of McCalmont's where they were under shelter and out of the sight of the enemy.

EASTON'S BATTERY BEGINS TO PLAY.

Easton, as soon as ordered, and before the infantry had got into the position assigned them, dashed forward with his guns in the direction Ord had indicated, but passed the point selected and I was sent to bring him back to Ord, who stopped at the spot he intended to have him place the guns. Returning, one of his pieces was capsized, but quickly righted, and Easton was very soon by the side of Ord, with his guns in battery. The artillery of the enemy had now been firing some time and one of the men of the companies of the Sixth regiment that followed the Tenth was killed in crossing the line of their fire; but although their guns were served rapidly their aim was not well directed, and I know of no other casualty from this source. Ord examined with the glass for a short while the position of the enemy's guns and then indicated the spot for each of our guns—there were three of them—and gave the gunners the distance and elevation. I remember that when our first gun was fired he was watching their guns and when our shell lit he said: "That fell just in front of one of their guns; keep at that." The other guns were ranged to enfilade the road, and served like the first.

I don't believe we had been firing over ten minutes until the superiority of our artillery was perceptible, and I remember the volume of smoke incident to the explosion of one of their caissons or an ammunition wagon by a shell from one of our guns, and that their fire slackened perceptibly then, and ceased some time before their infantry gave way. The annals of the war furnish no more accurate or effective service of artillery, considering the number of guns and the time they were employed. Easton so raked the road that Stewart's infantry, that was equally divided by it, could not pass over it until his guns were dismounted or silenced. He was a farmer from Franklin county, without any experience in field service before this day. A quiet, unassuming man, but a born soldier, and his subsequent career was akin to that at Drainsville on up until June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mill, where, surrounded by the enemy, and called on to surrender, replied: "No, we never surrender!" and being fired on, fell dead by the side of his guns.

CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS OF THE INFANTRY.

In regard to the infantry it should be noted that our entire front consisted of but the Kane rifles, about six companies of the Sixth and the Ninth regiment entire. The Kane rifles occupied the whole front east of the Centreville road, the six companies of the Sixth and Ninth regiments the balance of the front, that is, the portion west of the road, the whole line facing south, the Ninth being our right, the Sixth our centre and the Kane rifles our left regiment in line. Now, it appears by the account of H. T. Owen that Stuart was apprised of Ord's approach, and having completed his arrangements when the latter entered Drainsville, "opened fire straight down the road upon the federals in sight and pushed forward the Eleventh Virginia on the right of the road and the Sixth South Carolina on the left," and after our guns responded "the continual incessant fire of the artillery duel made a line of fire so hot along the road while it lasted that all communications across it was cut off, and the troops upon one side had no information or knowledge of what was going on upon the opposite side of the road," that the Eleventh Virginia first drove the Federals back, but reinforcements coming up they were in turn pushed back, and Stuart then pushed forward the Tenth Alabama to support the Eleventh Virginia, and it soon became hotly engaged and suffered terribly. My recollection is that there was not a single shot fired by any of our infantry except the Kane Rifles on the east side of the Centreville road (our left) until the enemy broke, and that the troops on our side that were driven back were the skirmishers under Captain Niles of that regiment, that fell back upon the body of the regiment when attacked by the Eleventh Virginia, that our line on either side of the brick house never was broken, and that this regiment alone withstood the attack of the Eleventh Virginia and tenth Alabama, and inflicted all the loss they sustained from our infantry up to the moment they fell back.

West of the Centreville road, that is on our right, we had about six companies of the Sixth and the entire Ninth Regiment. Opposed to them were the Sixth South Carolina and First Kentucky Regiments. The account referred to says "the Sixth South Carolina deployed on the left of the road, advancing through a wilderness of scrubby undergrowth, so thick that it was impossible to see a man twenty feet, and which extended half way down the village and far in advance of the right wing, on the opposite side of the road. However, the Sixth South Carolina, pushing its way through this thick underbrush, where it was impossible to keep up any regular alignment, appeared upon the edge of the open field and began a fierce battle with the Federals on that side of the road." This accords pretty closely with the official report of Colonel Jackson, of our Ninth Regiment, who met the Sixth South Carolinia. He had been ordered in the direction and moved to the point where he encountered this regiment, but it was in the woods some distance, "not upon the edge of the open field." Jackson, in his report, says: "In accordance with your order * * * I marched my regiment into the wood or copse, formed in line of battle and advanced as directed with difficulty, restraining the men from 'double-quick.' As there was nothing to indicate the position of friend or foe, I advanced until we saw and heard the movement of troops in advance of the right of our line. I halted and formed my right within sixty or seventy spaces of the left of the troops referred to, my men showing a great anxiety to fire. At that time an officer of my regiment reported that the troops opposite were 'Bucktails.' Determined to avoid falling into the fatal error of killing our own men, I at once used all my energy to prevent firing, nor did we fire until we had received a volley from the enemy, as they proved to be."

THE LINES OF BOTH ARMIES.

I have a distinct recollection that one of the officers of this regiment, within a day or two after the engagement, told me that the portion of the enemy's line in his immediate front was within twenty paces of our line; that the men were within speaking distance; that the impression ran along our line that they were the 'Bucktails;' that some one on our side called out: "Are you Bucktails?" and was answered from theirs "Yes;" that their order to fire given almost instantly after this, and that they got the first fire on our line in this way; but it was instantly returned and with effect. This was one of the finest regiments of McCall's division. Homogenity was one of its characteristics. Eight of the companies were from Allegheny county, one from Beaver, an adjoining county, and one from Crawford. Its colonel afterwards became a brigadier general and commanded this brigade until he fell at Fredericksburg on the 13th of Dec., 1862. He and the Lieut-Colonel had been in service during the war with Mexico, and the major was a general of a division of the state militia when the rebellion began, and they were all on the field on this day. The men were better drilled than most of the other regiments when ordered from camp to the field. Company A, I remember, had Sharp's rifles, their own private property. It was particularly fine. The rank and file were all young men that had received every advantage that education and affluence afford. This regiment held its ground from the time it received the first fire of the enemy until it drove them from the field.

THE SIXTH SOUTH CAROLINA.

It was to our advantage that the Sixth South Carolina did not keep close to the side of the road in their advance, for if it had the chances are that it would have struck the left of Jackson's regiment before the companies of the sixth regiment could have got into line, owing to the delay incident to our change of front on the eve of the engagement, or rather after it had actually begun. Lieutenant Colonel Penrose, in command of the sixth regiment, had been in the rear of McCalmont in the march to Drainsville. In the hurry of making change of front the order to follow the Kane Rifles in the road may not have reached him, or if it did when he got there he found that Kane had passed over the road and gone to an otherposition, where we have already mentioned him, and therefore followed with a portion of his regiment in the wake of McCalmont, who was at that moment to the left of the battery. The rest of it halted or was halted by some one in the road on the right and just west of the battery, and Ent, the senior Captain (who subsequently became its Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel and a Brigadier-General), took command of it moved forward and went into line on the right of Kane and on the left of Jackson; but my recollection is that Jackson had engaged the enemy a short time before he got into position. Be this as it may, he got there as quick as he could. Sooner, perhaps, than the First Kentucky came to the support of the Sixth South Carolina, and his companies and Jackson's regiment whipped their opponents on a field selected by themselves in a fair, square, open, stand up fight.

I remember well Ent's appearance and demeanor in the fight. He was a small and youthful-looking man. As he had command of the portion of the regiment engaged it occurred to him that he should be mounted, and in the midst of the fight he turned to the General, who at that moment was close by him, and asked for a horse. Ord replied in a loud tone "You are earning the position of a field officer now. Keep on as you are." The engagement proper did not last over an hour. The enemy ceased firing on both sides of the road near about the same time; perhaps it lasted a little longer on our right than on our left. I am sure it commenced sooner on our left, and we fired longest on our right, and this accords with the account by Mr Owen. After the enemy's firing ceased General Ord ordered an advance of the whole line, which was made; the Kane Rifles and Colonel Taggart on the left, supported by Colonel McCalmont; the Sixth Regiment entire, under Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, in the centre, and the Ninth, Colonel Jackson's, on the right. The whole line was advanced to and a short distance beyond the place where the enemy's battery had been placed, and a portion of the command pursued a half mile further, but did not reach the enemy, who had retreated rapidly. The firing began at half-past two o'clock and by this time it was getting towards evening, and as Gen. McCall had ordered that the troops should return before nightfall, and no part of Ord's command should remain outside our lines over night, he ceased looking after the enemy and gave orders to return.

A sadder sight than I had ever witnessed was presented when we came up to the spot where their guns had stood. The headless bodies of three men lying close to the fragments of a caisson, the mangled remains of others and of horses torn to death by the shells, did not affect me near so much as the sight of a horse that had three of his legs broken and was trying to raise himself with one foreleg that was left. He neighed and looked piteously at us as we rode up. I called the general's attention to it and he ordered it to be shot and put out of misery. It was nearly dark when the column started back. Time had been consumed in collecting our killed and wounded—altogether sixty seven. We had no ambulances, and our killed and wounded and such of the wounded prisoners as could be moved were brought to camp on stretchers. The foragers, with the wagons loaded, returned with us. The day was beautiful and the roads in excellent order, but it was late when we got to Camp Pierpont (Langley, Va.,) and the men were tired, for it was a march of twenty four miles.

General McCall, in his report of the 20th of January, 1862, states that a greater number of the enemy were slain in front of Colonel Jackson's regiment, where he had his encounter with the First Kentucky regiment, than in any other part of the field; but this I think is a mistake. He did not arrive on the field until the engagement was advanced. We did not know the order in which the troops of General Stuart came on the field, and we never saw one-fourth of their dead, nor could we estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of their wounded, and we never can know either, for it now appears that no official report of their losses in the action was ever made by Stuart. On our left (Kane's front) it appears by the account of H. T. Owen that the colonel of the Tenth Alabama was wounded and the lieutenant-colonel killed, and of the ten captains seven were killed and three were wounded. Anybody who knows the proportion of men to officers that suffer as a general rule, in a battle, can from these data alone gather a loss more than double that reported at the time of the engagement of all the troops engaged in all parts of the field. I infer from Mr. Owen's account and from the losses on our front and the strength of the regiments on our side in that line that the enemy was kept busy along the whole front, and our losses verify this statement, for Kane lost three killed and twenty-six wounded; out of the six companies of the Sixth regiment two were killed and thirteen wounded, and Jackson's (the Ninth) regiment lost two killed and twenty wounded.

POSITION OF THE DISENGAGED FORCES.

That portion of the brigade not engaged before the advance was ordered was at the place assigned it by the general in command, awaiting orders to advance, or check a flank movement of the enemy, or support the line if called on to do so and when the order came to advance all obeyed promptly.

It was at this time that one of Col. Taggart's men was wounded. I should here mention that the brigade of General Reynolds came up just after the engagement was over. I was by the side of Ord when Reynolds came up.

The first words he uttered were: "Ord, this is the second time I have been sent to your support and got up just after you had done the work, and am glad of it, for you will get all the credit, and you deserve it." I asked him on the way to camp what Reynolds meant, and he said the former referred to a fight with the Indians years before. Here, let me say, that Mr. Owen should not feel indignant because we did not bury the dead and care for more of the wounded. We had, as I have already said, our own dead and wounded and such of their wounded as we could take along carried to camp on stretchers; night and orders forbade stay, and the field of conflict four or five miles outside of our lines. No sentiment of cruelty of inhumanity entered the mind of any one on either side on that field. One of our men who had been wounded on the skirmish line and had fallen within the bounds of their advance told me that two or three of their men dropped out and helped him to a stump or to the butt of a tree, talked sympathizingly to him and deplored the horrors of war; and I met on our right as we advanced, three of our men helping towards the village a wounded confederate officer, one on each side of him and the third carrying their pieces, and I could not persuade them that the action was likely to be renewed and that the place of all three was at the front.

The story "repeated in the army around Centreville that the Yankees had in the battle a force of 10,000 or 15,000 men; that they had lost about 300 killed and wounded and that Stuart had thrashed them severely," was, of course, a camp story and he does not give it as anything else. So, too, the blazing rocket that went skimming along just above the horizon "supposed to be a signal between the different camps along the Potomac, apprising them of Stuart's advance"—apart from the difficulty of seeing a rocket at that distance in

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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Smethport, Pa., Feb 5, 1886

This state encampment of the Pennsylvania department of the G. A. R. will be held in Pittsburgh on next Wednesday and Thursday.

Gen. Cameron introduced a bill in the Senate on the Banking and Currency question, which met with unfavorable criticism. In fact Senator Cameron's friends hope that he will withdraw the measure altogether.

Judge Mercur has issued a proclamation, declaring that the Supreme Court will not sit on Monday, February 22nd, as heretofore announced, but will hold a session on Tuesday, February 23rd, instead.

Governor Pattison has appointed Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, to succeed Hon. Thomas J. Stewart, resigned. Mr. Quay's appointment is a good one, and will be generally approved.

Gen. Beaver has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, to succeed Gen. Geary, deceased. Gen. Beaver is a good man for the place, and will fill the position with credit to himself and the institution.

Mr. Blaine has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, New Jersey. Mr. Blaine is not a church member, but he is a man of great intelligence, and will be a valuable addition to the Board of Trustees.

Governor Pattison has appointed Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to succeed Hon. Henry W. Palmer, resigned. Mr. McVeagh is a lawyer of ability, and will fill the office with credit to himself and the State.

Mr. Hayard, who is one of the Senators of State, died at Washington on Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, brought on by the shock of having been stabbed with two weeks ago. Secretary Bayard has the sympathy of all the people of the country in the double bereavement.

It is difficult for any one to realize the amount of work which will be done by the Senate and House of Representatives during the present session of Congress. Besides the usual routine business, there are the Inter-State Commerce bill, the Electoral bill, the Anti-Polygamy bill, the Inter-State Extradition bill, the Anti-Lottery bill, the Anti-Option bill, the Inter-State Quarantine bill, the Anti-Boycott bill, the Anti-Trust bill, the Anti-Pooling bill, the Anti-Strike bill, the Anti-Blacklisting bill, the Anti-Conspiracy bill, the Anti-Monopoly bill, the Anti-Combination bill, the Anti-Coercion bill, the Anti-Intimidation bill, the Anti-Discrimination bill, the Anti-Rebate bill, the Anti-Railroad Pool bill, the Anti-Telegraph Pool bill, the Anti-Express Pool bill, the Anti-Steamship Pool bill, the Anti-Canal Pool bill, the Anti-Trunk Line Pool bill, the Anti-Coal Pool bill, the Anti-Oil Pool bill, the Anti-Lumber Pool bill, the Anti-Grain Pool bill, the Anti-Cattle Pool bill, the Anti-Sheep Pool bill, the Anti-Hog Pool bill, the Anti-Wool Pool bill, the Anti-Cotton Pool bill, the Anti-Tobacco Pool bill, the Anti-Whiskey Pool bill, the Anti-Beer Pool bill, the Anti-Ale Pool bill, the Anti-Porter Pool bill, the Anti-Wine Pool bill, the Anti-Champagne Pool bill, the Anti-Cider Pool bill, the Anti-Vinegar Pool bill, the Anti-Pickle Pool bill, the Anti-Sauerkraut Pool bill, the Anti-Potato Pool bill, the Anti-Onion Pool bill, the Anti-Turnip Pool bill, the Anti-Cabbage Pool bill, the Anti-Beet Pool bill, the Anti-Carrot Pool bill, the Anti-Parsnip Pool bill, the Anti-Radish Pool bill, the Anti-Horseradish Pool bill, the Anti-Mustard Pool bill, the Anti-Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Salt Pool bill, the Anti-Spice Pool bill, the Anti-Ginger Pool bill, the Anti-Nutmeg Pool bill, the Anti-Cinnamon Pool bill, the Anti-Clove Pool bill, the Anti-Allspice Pool bill, the Anti-Mace Pool bill, the Anti-Cayenne Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Black Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-White Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Red Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Green Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Yellow Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Blue Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Purple Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Orange Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Lemon Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Lime Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Grape Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Peach Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Plum Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Cherry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Strawberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Raspberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Blackberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Gooseberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Currant Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Huckleberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Whortleberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Cranberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Blueberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Elderberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Mulberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Fig Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Date Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Prune Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Raisin Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Currant Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Gooseberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Huckleberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Whortleberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Cranberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Blueberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Elderberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Mulberry Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Fig Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Date Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Prune Pepper Pool bill, the Anti-Raisin Pepper Pool bill.

ADDRESS.

We this week publish a letter written to the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee by Hon. W. H. Barnum, which appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph, and in other papers on the 4th inst. The letter is a clear and forcible exposition of the financial question from the Democratic standpoint, and is worthy the careful perusal of every one interested in the subject. We hope to be able to publish the letter in full in our next issue, but if we should not be able to do so, we shall certainly publish it in the issue of the week following.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed among the editorial comments in the *Press* of the 14th ult. the following:

It is said that Secretary Manning contemplates urging the congressmen to vote for the free coinage of silver. It would be an [illegible] majority of them to vote for [illegible] to circulation. We would like to see the Secretary attempt to [illegible] with the silver [illegible] people on them.

I am free to say that Congressmen [illegible] the power of [illegible] every [illegible] to vote for the free coinage of silver, if they so desire, and I am not aware that the Secretary of the Treasury will attempt to coerce them in the matter. [illegible] yet heard a protest or a complaint of any kind from the people, made for gold or silver, or against either or National bank currency in their stead. We have much fewer difficulties to contend with [illegible] than the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] than the inconvenience [illegible] of silvers coin. [illegible] silver which has [illegible] and coined it [illegible] of the people [illegible] dollar [illegible] of the Government [illegible] and which [illegible] and [illegible] the people [illegible] and [illegible] the Government [illegible] and [illegible] the Government [illegible] and [illegible] the Government

McKean County Miner

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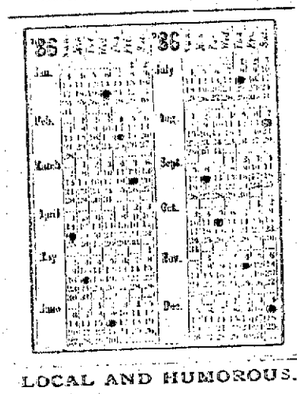
If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We want every man's paper every week, and we do our level best to see that such occurs.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1886.



LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

I stepped into my room one day
And saw some cuttings there in play;
Caught me I ran out and hid my face,
With half a dozen corrugated lines;
And, from the cuts which I saw in your paper,
I know that they were from your scissors.

Causing thrills of ecstasy
A pleasure that I can't miss,
A measure through the school room ran,
A smile pervaded every feature—
The music by committee is.
They had to exclaim I will be kissed this
teacher

—No complaint for the lack of fine sleighing.

—R. B. Black, of Kendall creek, was granted a patent for a new corporation chain 20th.

—Sheriff Brannon sent a constable each to the Smethport MINER and the editorial columns closed for the night.

—A. D. Smith will move to Port Allegany on Monday last. The *Miner* will let us on whether it is our Republican.

—There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the Baptist church on this Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m.

—If the signs of groundhog day are true we six weeks more of winter. I can tell.

—Buttonholing for cash of members in the councils of the boroughs and townships will soon be the order of the day.

—Quite a number of the officers and Knights of Pythias command the services of Dr. D. V. Cressmire to this place Sunday last.

—Under the usual heading of Jackson's MINER may be found the announcement of the Chautauqua House under its new management.

—Union services will be held at the Baptist church Sunday evening next, sermon by Rev. Wm Bradley. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Auditor General Niles will accept our thanks for a copy of the report of the finances of the commonwealth for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1885.

—One of the best discourses we have ever seen published was that of Colonel Wilson in the Saturday Sun. The Colonel ought to feel proud over his production.

—February came in like a roaring lion, which will be followed by the supply of gas and oil if our farmers are to shake with the cold to its last exhaustion.

—Those who visited the residence of Miss Dunn, at Lafayette, Saturday evening, report as having been most royally entertained by the popular host and hostess.

—Charley McDonald was a successful cattle buyer through the townships of Keating, Liberty and Annin last fall as promises to pay. His headquarters are now in Arcola.

—Schaefer, the "Wizard," beat Vignaux, the Frenchman, in the 1,000 point billiard match in New York, by 1,000 points, in a grand total of 4,000. He is thereby the champion of the world.

—There seems to be no clearing in the interest taken in the meetings that are being carried on this place. The fourth week these meetings have been carried on, and the interest is increasing to be that we do not see how it can be much more.

—Some fine specimens of Mexican Onyx taken from Cortez's head quarters, and are now on exhibition at Dr. Lowry, Holland, N. Y., who will be pleased to give further particulars relating to the excursion.

—How's the gas?

—Argument court this week at Bradford, but no free grub followed.

—It is to be hoped that bloodhound and pacing shows will hereafter bind in this town on some other night than Wednesday.

—Mine host Taylor, of the Grand Central Hotel, has reported in the rear of that building, as he hopes that it will require all the fire that Marvin creek is liable to afford this winter to fill it. It would seem that Frank was bent on making a corner in the ice market next summer.

—The Philadelphia and Erie railroad opened Shinglehouse to Emporium over its new line of road on Monday last. It is expected that the connection with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road at Driftwood will be made by the first of March, when a through passenger and freight train will run between Buffalo and Philadelphia in about 12 hours.

—On one of the coldest days of the season last week, Mr. Ed. Hall, of Lafayette township, was in town with a load of wood. Ed. is a hustler, and is not afraid of the cold. He says he has a good deal of wood to haul yet, and is not afraid of the cold. He says he has a good deal of wood to haul yet, and is not afraid of the cold.

—Mr. Ed. Hall, of Lafayette township, was in town with a load of wood. Ed. is a hustler

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Lack of Energy, Want of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Blood, and will tone, build up and strengthen the system more than any other known preparation.

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It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

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Be "The genuine has above Trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin; as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Monday Reminiscences Civil.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. — M. M. MOSELY."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1881.

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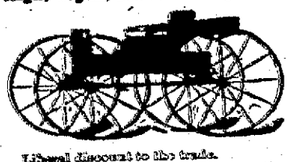

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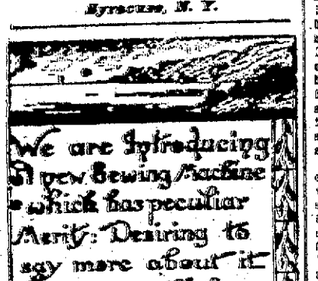

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VALUE OF SELF-POSSESSION.

The Trouble Caused by Its Lack—A Philosopher's Comments.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"See here, young man, now that you brought about this discussion, and as I have nothing particular to engage my attention just at present, let me talk with you a little on my hobby."

"I'm at your service."

"The average man is a good sort of an animal, and if he has reached the distinction of being able to read and write he is also possessed of sufficient intelligence to know right from wrong—knowing that he would, in nine cases out of ten, be genteel—mind you, now, I'm not speaking of dress—if it were not for lack of self-possession. Self-possession. That's my hobby. Want to hear about it?"

"I'm deeply interested."

"Nine men out of ten would raise their hats if, while strolling through a cemetery, they should suddenly come upon a group surrounding an open grave as the clergyman read the burial service, and they would do so because their surroundings would have placed them thoroughly in accord with the solemnity of the scene. They would be perfectly self-possessed. They would do the same thing on the busiest street in the most bustling city, upon meeting a funeral procession, if they were only self-possessed."

"Possibly."

"Have you not many a time failed to unhitch a horse for a lady, or pick up a package some lady has dropped at the instant when you were passing her, and when a dozen feet beyond the opportunity have you not regretted the omission of the courtesy? Can you not recall scores of such chances in which you have neglected to do yourself justice?"

"Yes, I believe I can."

"Of course you can. Every man can. They're happening every day, and the myriads of such mistakes are all accountable to a lack of self-possession. The men are few and far between, as I believe, who are not sufficiently delicate of appreciation to know when they may bestow a courtesy, but they are also not numerous who get hold of the idea instantly and in time to act without making a botch of it."

"Have you any theory to advance on the cultivation of quick wit?"

"None whatever. It is a quality which is born in a few, acquired by many, and lost by default to the great majority. When it becomes universal, then will this world be a perfect place to stay in."

Paralysis in Algiers.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The negroes are curiously enough whitewashers, as in America, an occupation to which they take kindly from contrast of color or some other mystic reason. The Spaniards are generally industrious, but for some unknown cause, unless it is merely the jealousy of competing workmen, much disliked by the French. They are masons, quarrymen, terrace makers and miners. These in easy circumstances have become farmers, and a few are numbered among the large landed proprietors. The Italians, who are nearly all from Sardinia or the maritime provinces of Italy, are market gardeners, fishermen or follow the trades of mason, plasterer, painter and potter.

The similarity of climate renders the change of residence of the Maltese to Algiers easy and natural. They become small dealers, keepers of restaurants and wine houses, porters or carmen, and sometimes small landholders or even farmers. Immigrants of all classes are obliged to learn French. Naturalization is common. Children of all nationals go to attend the communal schools and lycées, and the process of assimilation of all these divers elements into one nation, though not so rapid as in America, is constant and certain. The young man born in Algiers long since ceased to be a novelty.

He grows up, receives a good education, serves his military term in France, enters into the public service, or either in France, Cochin China or Algiers follows the trade or occupation for which his training or literary attainments have fitted him. He is from his birth more cosmopolitan than his compatriots born and reared in France, partly because his surroundings are more cosmopolitan, and a strain of foreign blood may be mingled with that purely Gallic which trickles through his veins.

Warming Rooms in Europe.

[Herald of Health.]

A correspondent writing from Vienna says: "If all the little details tending to better the common welfare of every nation were gathered together and entered in one nation, that nation would be a happy one, but I think it would still grumble. To give an example or two of what I mean. In England the ordinary method of warming a room is by means of an open fire. It is a very cheerful way, certainly, but very clear, because not half the warmth given out by the burning coal is radiated into the room. It goes up the chimney. In France there is an improvement by using stoves. Here in Austria it is still better. The stoves are large, about six feet high and two broad, but have a small place for the fire. So when the fire is kindled, heat is given out to the sides of the stoves before it can lose itself in the flue.

"In Russia the stoves have a number of flues, usually six, up the first of which the heated smoke goes, down the second, up the third, etc., so that by the time it reaches the chimney it is almost cold. A handful of wood warms the stove enough to heat a large room. When the fire is burnt out the communication to the chimney and room are cut off, then the stove slowly radiates its accumulated heat into the room. Where I am writing this letter is a large white earthenware stove six feet high with forty-eight square feet of surface. A pound of coal sets it going and keeps the room warm for the greater part of the day."

Heart's Their Feelings.

[Boston Record.]

There is nothing that distress English people, when they are at home in England, more than American pronunciation of American names. Chicago, instead of Chick-argo, as every Englishman knows the name should be pronounced, hurts their feelings dreadfully. A Boston lady, who recently spent a little time with an English family in London, where, on account of the residence of a friend in Michigan, there was occasion for reference now and then to that state, says that after she had once mentioned the name of Michigan, her hostess managed quickly to get her ear and whispered:

"Couldn't you, you know, while you are here, just to make it seem a little less strange to our friends, say Mikki-gan?"

A Difference in Delicacy.

"It is true," observes M. O'Kell, with a smile of superiority, "that in England you find soap in hotel bedrooms, but English people and their American cousins will perhaps be surprised when we tell them that a French gentleman would feel perhaps as much repugnance to using a well-worn cake of hotel soap as an Englishman would feel to putting in his mouth a toothbrush that he had perused to find on the dressing table of a lodging house. We will even venture to add that many French ladies carry their own bed linen with them on their journeys."

An Oppressive Silence Followed.

[Lippincott's Monthly.]

"I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the boarding-house table, the other morning, to the good-natured minister who sat at the other end. "You should not be," said the parson; "you didn't preach a sermon yesterday." "No," said the lady, almost unconsciously; "but I listened to one." Then followed an oppressive silence which gave the minister time to reflect that he had come out only second best.

A traveler in Scandinavia says it is a tradition there that the bones of the pagan gods, Thor, Woden and Freya, are buried near the town of Uxsala, Sweden, where was situated the great temple of their religion until it was destroyed by the Christians.

THE NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Massachusetts Engineer.

Many who fail to attend to health's first demands are the victims of the most distressing diseases. Kidney troubles, Nervous prostration and Heart disease are the most fatal. Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had a miraculous escape from the latter fatal disease. He was cured by the prescription of Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after an examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have come to Dr. Kennedy just in time. You will die in 30 days if you don't use DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY before making an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Dalton Post Office:

DALTON, Mass., Feb. 6.

DEAR DR. KENNEDY: The day after I commenced your wonderful stones, and am down nicely now.

PETER LAWLER.

Dr. Kennedy now has the stones at his office, and they are sufficient (combined) to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for a cure in the bladder. In the letter to Mr. Lawler mentions that case is one of the most remarkable of the time, because of its long standing, and is, apparently, past cure.

OLD DEERFIELD HILLS, DALTON, MASS., April 27, 1885.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past seventeen years, and in our census for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of the town and community. He has had considerable disease to our knowledge for most of the time, because of his claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CHARLES O. BROWN, President.

$1 bottle; six for $5.

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" (or Dandelion), 25c.—It is not a mere soother, temporary, at pain, but by its alterative action purifies the blood, restores a healthy condition to the diseased organs, even diseases and causes the expulsion of gravel and stone from the kidneys and bladder. The testimony of hundreds who have been cured by it vouches for it.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad earned $4,400,000 net last year.

Is your back lame? It is a solid fact that the only sure cure for disease of the Kidney, liver, bladder, is Hunt's Remedy.

A CENTRE COUNTY man owns a gander which has reached the age of 22 years.

DISORDERED liver and kidneys will produce rheumatism and neuralgia. All liver and Kidney diseases are cured by Hunt's Remedy.

BRADFORD COUNTY has $315,057 invested in school property.

FOR RHEUMATISM, Lumbago, Neuralgia Cramp and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

CONSIDERABLE corn is still in the shock in Greene County.

CERTAIN Minerals, once forming a part of almost every medicine, are now regarded dangerous and unnecessary. The evils they produce are worse than the disease they were supposed to cure. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters contains nothing but the juices of plants—and cures all disorders of the liver, skin, kidneys, digestive organs, and blood.

There are 12,703 taxable inhabitants in Clearfield County. The population in 1880 was 43,000.

An invaluable article. An article like Ely's Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, W. E. Hamman, Druggist, and other Easonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—*Easton, Pa., Daily Argus.*

THE Canonsburg Iron Company has orders ahead for over 1,000 tons of iron and steel plate.

How many bald heads you see. Work, worry disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff. F

MAJOR WM. P. ELLIOTT, of Lewistown, the oldest printer in the state, celebrated his 93d birthday, January 11.

You can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It cures the lungs, liver and kidneys in a working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. Take it in time. F

AT Hontzdale the other day a man was put in jail because he refused to pay 63 cents a week toward supporting his mother.

One night a while ago John Layton, who runs the main line local train from Easton, came on my engine sick as death. He was so feverish and nervous he almost cried. "Cheer up, John," says I, "and I'll fix you in a jiffy, and I gave him a good dose of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking strong as a butcher. "That's the stuff for a railroad man," he said."—Daniel Fehr, Engineer Old Colony Railroad.

IT is said that there were 250 couples from Pennsylvania married in Camden during the month ending January 15.

MY mother is eighty-three years of age, and has suffered greatly with rheumatism. In fact she was quite helpless, being unable to move about the house. A lady friend induced her to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She did so and found almost immediate relief. The power of this medicine to do good extends to all ages and a wide range of complaints. You cannot possibly regret having purchased it. Remember that rheumatism cannot be cured externally.

New Testimonials of Dennis' Home Remedies.

Charles Averson, of Smethport, says: "I have used three bottles of the Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, for a bad condition of my blood and think it a first-class medicine and will take two bottles more."

Mrs. Dennis Quirilak says: "I have used one bottle and find my health very much improved. I can recommend it to all persons needing a good honest vegetable medicine for general debility from liver and kidney disease."

Mrs. E. P. Pratt says: "I have used one bottle of your Cough Syrup and will take another bottle. It is good."

A traveling salesman from Fredonia, says: "One bottle of the Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure and one box of Dennis' Balm of Gilead Salve has cured me of Bleeding Piles."

All the above are for sale at E. B. McCoy's drug store.

G. T. Dennis, Eldred, Pa., proprietor and manufacturer.

For Sale.

The valuable property consisting of a frame dwelling house and barn, a young and thrifty orchard and a good well of water. The property is located one square above the Academy in Smethport borough and known as the Hugh Stem property. Dr. E. G. Brown will show the property to any one wishing to purchase. For further particulars address MRS. F. J. WESLEY.

Bradford, Pa.

31-tf.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale at a low figure a fine pair of five year old oxen. They are well broke and ready for any kind of business.

F. C. GILES

Farmers' Valley, Sept. 22d, 1885.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

Land For Sale.

I have Two Thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale, situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wigman Warrants, Nos. 2375 and 2379. Wither without minerals, gas, etc. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address JOSEPH HOSKINS,

Emporium, or Lock Haven, Pa.

12-tf.

Dennis' Balm of Gilead Salve is the best article for all purposes requiring such a medicine. Price 25 cts. For sale at McCoy's drug store, Smethport, Pa. Manufactured and sold by G. T. Dennis, the proprietor, Eldred, Pa.

Dennis' Superior Cough Syrup is unquestionably the very best for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 cts.

Dennis' Great American Pleasure and Liniment is the best pain cure. Price 25c.

THE GRIST-MILLS OF HUMANITY.

What Civilization Did for Our Teeth—Lives to Chew Everything.

[Chicago Herald.]

One of the best-known dentists of the city was in a communicative mood the other day when a reporter was having a little tooth carpentering done. Naturally the subject turned upon the preservation of the teeth, and the dentist was easily induced to express his views, which he did about as follows:

"When primitive man dined on tough meat in a raw or half-cooked condition, tearing the flesh with his teeth, and gnawing the bones like a lion little need had he to look after the state of his grist-mill, for the vigorous action, the firm pressure of the gums, the rough friction against bone and gristle, in short, the energetic exercise of the whole mouth kept his mills in perfect condition. Our primitive friend lived to a ripe old age, and then died with a mouthful of sound teeth.

"But, alas! with the glories and amenities of civilization came the new process of cooking and changes of diet, each of them favorable to the health of our grist-mills. Meats were made tender by thorough exposure to heat; vegetables were reduced to a soft pap-essence of the same agency, and fine white bread became the staff of life, so that the teeth had little or nothing to do, no hard work to keep them clean and strong or to make the gums firm and healthy. To make matters still worse, having little or nothing to chew, we lost the good old habit of chewing, and even our soft foods were swallowed without the little mastication that they needed. This lack of use produced feeble nutrition and lessened power of resistance, and soon organic acids, decomposed food, etc., wrought havoc upon the tooth tissue, eroding and eating away the enamel and dentine till one fine day a sharp pain merely called attention to the fact that civilized habits are not compatible with sound grinders.

"In the cases of decay given above are shadowed forth the two principal means which it is necessary to adopt in in order to preserve the teeth: that is, cleanliness and use. Use your teeth in chewing your food; chew everything you put in your mouth vigorously and thoroughly, whether it is jelly of pigeons' brains or leathery beefsteak. If you do this, and let nothing pass the portals of your mouth without having first given the teeth some vigorous exercise upon it, not only will the teeth be firmer and stronger, but the whole mouth will be healthier and the digestion improved. To further this object avoid cutting the meat into such microscopic bits that it can be, or is likely to be, swallowed whole, and avoid undue haste in eating.

"This proper use of the teeth should be supplemented with a vigorous use of the toothbrush upon the teeth and gums, especially the latter. Vigorous friction in this way is a substitute for that before spoken of as being so beneficial to our primitive friend when he gnawed bones and chewed gristle. It engenders an increased flow of blood to the gums, stimulates them and improves their nutrition. Brush them every day till they bleed, and it only makes them firmer and healthier, until finally no amount of brushing will make them bleed. Next comes cleanliness. By means of toothpicks and rinsing the mouth with water after each meal keep the interstices of the mouth free from particles of food.

"A popular error that should be corrected, and by whom better than by the doctors, is the idea that the first or milk teeth should be pulled out as soon as they are decayed or show signs of looseness. Let it be remembered that when the milk teeth are extracted before the proper time a narrow and contracted or more seriously deformed jaw results. The rapidly growing jaw of the boy or girl closes in upon the space left vacant by the lost tooth, absorption of the alveolar process takes place, so deforming the jaw that when the second teeth come they find no room and become crooked and irregular. In short, an irremediable error has been made."

Wanted Elizabeth, Anyway.

[Texas Siftings.]

After affections center upon a doll whose name—the longest her tongue could frame at the time it was bestowed—is Elizabeth. For some misdemeanor of unusual gravity the young lady was sent to bed at an early hour, and in the woe attending the infliction of this punishment she forgot to take with her the cherished Elizabeth to share her couch. Realizing her desolation she summoned her mother by calls from the chamber.

"Mamma! I want Elizabeth. Please bring Elizabeth up to me!"

This mitigation of the penalty was denied; but the demand was repeated, each refusal being followed by a yet more petulant request, until finally there came a suggestion of the last resort of maternal discipline:

"Nellie, I am afraid I shall have to come up and punish you."

Quick came the response, punctuated with sobs:

"Well, when you come up, please bring Elizabeth."

Five-Cent Lodging-Houses.

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A still lower depth is found in the 5-cent lodging-houses, in which a small army of lee miserables find nightly shelter. They are chiefly basements, which are hired for $300 a year. The tenant fits them up with bunks and straw and a bit of carpet for a covering, and this is much better than "taking a plank" at the station-house. A dozen lodgers will pay rent, and then enough are generally taken in to clear $1 or $1.50, and this is really a good business. The 5-cent lodgers include the wretched of all classes, except newsboys, who have a lodging-house of their own at the same rate. This is a superior institution, endowed in a permanent manner, but its advantages are limited to this class.

Steaming Oysters for Canning.

[Norfolk (Va.) Cor. Frank Leslie's.]

The oysters, while yet dripping with the ooze of the bay from which they have been dragged, are dumped into the cars of a little tramway running down to the water's edge. These cars, three at a time, are then run into a long, low apartment of iron, which is really a colossal steam oven. Iron doors, raised above the track, descend the instant the cars enter, shutting them in tightly while the scalding vapor quickly does its work. The oysters are thus cooked thousands at a time, and the cars, which have to undergo this operation continually, are no doubt thoroughly well "done."

At the other end of the oven, where the cars emerge, an army of negro "shuckers" fall upon the steamed oysters, open them, and pack them away in tin cans with a rapidity which leaves no doubt of their ability to keep up a satisfactory adjustment of supply to demand. The epicurean effect of this summary treatment of the oyster is all that could be desired, as everybody who has resorted to the "tinned" article can testify.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtues. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial bottle free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store. Large size $1.00.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. H. Norris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says, that he has been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without avail, until he began taking Electric Bitters, and examining his hands and feet with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he cheerfully recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 8, 1885.

Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:25 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:40 p. m., Washington 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:10 a. m., Washington 8:00 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

1:05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:10 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:20 a. m., Baltimore 7:25 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8:20 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 11:00 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

CRAIG R. PUGH, General Manager

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, when the use of DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will give immediate relief. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies need others rule for a permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

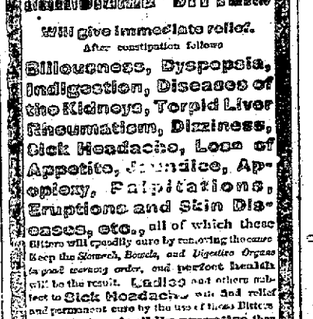
In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the natural invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the Stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain to appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is moreover, a remedio preventivo of malarial fevers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the Improved Mason & Hamlin Pianos is now so great that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one quarter so much lumber as Pianos on the prevailing Square-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of Organs, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., NEW YORK: BOSTON: CHICAGO.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT —HIGH ARM— "JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO. Cor. LaSalle Avenue and Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROYAL CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

Estey Organ Co. Brattleboro Vt.

ESTEY ORGAN

When the word Estey or the word Organ is mentioned, they each suggest the other, so widely known and so popular are the instruments and the makers.

Five letters in each of the two words are reminders of enjoyment in multitudes of homes. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free to all applicants.

ESTEY ORGAN

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF VASELINE (CHESEBROUGH'S PETROLEUM JELLY.)

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents

The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York

MONEY SAVED by buying the best and cheapest in the market. Our Scissors Sharpener will last almost a lifetime. Every lady needs one.

Price, 60 cents.

Cutters Sharpener, No. 1, 25c. No. 2, 35c. each

EVERY FAMILY needs these goods as they are the best and cheapest. Ask your dealer to get you Globe Toasters & Broilers, 30 & 35c. (very superior articles) Globe Fruit and Jelly Press, $1.25, has no equal. Cake Mixer, stone bowl, $1.75. Globe combined Tack Hammer, Kettle Scraper Hot Pan Lifter, 15c. Globe Solid Iron Heater saves coal, 25c., &c., &c.

If your dealer is out call with coal, 25c., &c. If your dealer is out call with money to us & we will ship direct. neighbor send money to us & we will ship direct.

Box 1047. GLOBE M'F'G CO., 923 Walnut St., Phila, Pa.

C SPRING CART CO., RUSHVILLE, IND.

Cut shows No. 8 ready to get into.

Wholesale Manufacturers of Two-Wheeled Vehicles, Boxy Riding, BUCKBOARDS, Best Make.

Folding Scotch Harrows with Handles, Parry's Pat. Adjustable Angle Handles. GOOD PROFIT. AGENTS WANTED. All Goods Warranted. Do not forget to write for Prices and Catalogues.

TEN STYLES OF HARNESS.

THE BANNER SKATE.

ATTENTION, RINK OWNERS!

Here is a Skate unlike anything else presented in America.

It has a *Spring Steel Foot Board* (heavily nickeled, but not polished), and possesses the full elasticity of the Club Skate—yet it will be furnished at a price not greatly exceeding that of the ordinary Rink Skate.

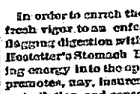
Its construction is of the most thorough and satisfactory character.

Rink managers will do well to consider the merits of a Skate combining features of practical worth in so attractive a form as detailed herewith.

The "BANNER SKATE" may be made a drawing card at a very slight additional outlay beyond that necessary for common skates, and we invite special correspondence with Rink men generally to whom we will send prices on application.

BANNER SKATE WORKS, RICHMOND, IND.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM



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